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Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

**0 361 823 B1**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

- (45) Date of publication of patent specification: 15.02.95 (51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: B29C 70/02, B29C 70/46, B32B 7/02, B32B 27/08, //B29K33:18, B29K63:00
- (21) Application number: 89309717.0
- (22) Date of filing: 25.09.89

- (54) A process for forming a composite structure of thermoplastic polymer and sheet molding compound.

- (30) Priority: 26.09.88 US 249152

- (43) Date of publication of application:  
04.04.90 Bulletin 90/14

- (45) Publication of the grant of the patent:  
15.02.95 Bulletin 95/07

- (64) Designated Contracting States:  
BE DE ES FR GB IT SE

- (56) References cited:
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| EP-A- 0 247 359 | DE-A- 1 504 385 |
| US-A- 3 679 510 | US-A- 3 974 124 |
| US-A- 4 161 471 | US-A- 4 482 604 |
| US-A- 4 557 889 |                 |

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## Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention is related to a process for forming a composite structure of sheet molding compound (SMC) and to the resulting composite structure.

SMC, which is a composition of reinforced thermosetting polymeric material such as cured polyester resin reinforced with fiber glass, is widely used for many parts used in trucks, buses, automobiles, appliances, business equipment, recreational vehicles and recreational equipment such as water skis and the like. In the field of construction, SMC has been molded into such items as bathtubs, shower stalls, 10 vanities and residential doors. In automobiles, SMC parts are used to replace sheet metal parts such as fenders, doors, hoods, and roofs. In some cases, the entire exterior of the auto has been made from SMC. Some of the advantages of SMC over metal parts are that SMC is free from corrosion and rapid deterioration from weathering which has always been a serious problem with metals; SMC parts are more 15 resistant to denting than metals and SMC can be economically molded into intricate parts which can not be done with metals.

After molding SMC into a part, the surface of the SMC is porous, rough and often has other imperfections and in general is not a smooth shining class A surface that can be finished readily or painted. To obtain a smooth paintable surface of high quality, the surface of the part is usually cleaned and primed 20 with an appropriate primer and then painted or a topcoating material applied such as a polyester gel coat. An in-mold coating process can also be used as shown in Masuda et al US 4,557,889 issued December 10, 1985 in which a coating is sprayed into a mold before the SMC part is formed. In the molding process, the coating is adhered to the surface of the part. Paint injection molding also can be used in which paint is injected under pressure into the mold containing SMC to decorate the SMC part that is formed. To reduce 25 cost and improve efficiency, it would be desirable to eliminate any extra steps as shown above in the above conventional processes used for finishing SMC parts.

Conley et al US 3,679,510 issued July 25, 1972, shows the lamination of a relatively thick thermoplastic sheet with a polyvinyl fluoride outer surface to a glass fiber reinforced polyester resin sheet (SMC) to form a laminate. Such laminates having a major portion of a thermoplastic sheet have a low modulus and are not 30 useful for many automotive and truck parts that require high modulus materials for rigidity and thermal stability such as auto and truck hoods. When an attempt was made to reduce the thickness of the thermoplastic layer with the materials taught by Conley et al, the imperfections from the fiberglass in the SMC layer show through and one cannot form a part that is acceptable for automotive or truck use.

It would be desirable to form SMC parts that are relatively rigid, have a smooth surface that is free from surface imperfections of the SMC substrate and requires essentially no surface preparation prior to painting. Also, it would be desirable to form parts that have a high quality durable and weatherable finish that have the desired color that matches other painted parts of an auto or truck and that can be used in assembly without additional preparation. The novel process of this invention provides the above; it forms SMC parts 35 that are relatively rigid and have a class A surface that can be readily painted or forms a relatively rigid SMC part that has a high quality colored surface or prefinished surface finished with a layer or layers of paint that matches adjacent painted or colored surfaces of metallic or plastic parts and can be used directly for auto or truck assembly. 40

THE INVENTION

45 A process for making a rigid composite structure with a thermoplastic polymer surface using the following steps:

- a. a thermoplastic polymeric sheet is thermoformed into a three dimensional structure; the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a glass transition temperature that is at least 10°C greater than the molding 50 temperature of step e. below;
- b. a mold having an upper die and lower die with opposing molding surfaces cooperating to define a mold cavity with one of the dies having a shape corresponding to the three dimensional thermoformed structure is opened;
- c. the thermoformed structure prepared in step a. above and a charge of sheet molding compound (SMC) are placed on the molding surface of one of the dies;
- d. the mold is closed so that the dies compress the charge causing it to fill the mold cavity;
- e. the charge and thermoformed structure are molded by heat and pressure to adhere the SMC to the thermoformed structure, a molding temperature of at least 10°C below the primary glass transition 55

temperature of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is used, preferably a temperature of about 135-160 °C and a pressure of about 3-15 MPa are used; and

f. the dies are opened and the resulting rigid composite structure having a thermoplastic polymer surface composed of the thermoformed structure firmly adhered to the SMC is removed.

5 Another part of the invention is described in claim 27.

Another part of this invention is the composite sheet structure as described in claim 29. The description also shows a rigid composite structure that has a flexible thermoformed sheet of a thermoplastic polymeric material having a glass transition temperature of at least 145 °C that is bonded to a thick rigid layer of SMC composed of a thermosetting polymeric resin reinforced with materials such as filler pigments, fiberglass  
10 and the like as is the finished composite structure having an outer layer of a glossy clear thermoplastic finish that is firmly bonded to a layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint that is firmly bonded to a thin size layer of a thermoplastic polymer that is firmly bonded to the flexible thermoformable sheet of the composite structure.

#### 15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a cross section of the composite structure of a thermoformed thermoplastic sheet 2 bonded to a thick rigid layer of SMC 1.

Figure 2 shows a cross section of the composite structure having a clear layer 5, a pigmented layer 4, a size layer or layers 3, a thermoformed thermoplastic polymeric sheet 2, and a thick rigid layer 1 of SMC.  
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Figure 3 shows a cross section of the thermoformable laminate or face sheet of a clear layer 5, a pigmented layer 4, a size layer or layers 3, a thermoformable thermoplastic polymeric sheet 2.

Figure 4 shows roller coating of paint onto a polyester film and the formation of the thermoformable laminate or face sheet.

25 Figure 5 shows the process for making the composite structure from the face sheet.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows a cross section of the composite structure of a thermoformed thermoplastic sheet 2 bonded to a thick rigid layer 1 of SMC of a thermosetting polymeric resin reinforced with filler pigment and glass fibers. Preferably, the thermoformable thermoplastic sheet is about 125-1000 microns thick and the SMC layer is about 1500-7500 microns thick. A second layer of the thermoplastic sheet 2 can be bonded to the bottom side of the SMC layer to form a reinforced structure.

Figure 2 shows a cross section of the composite structure having a clear coat/color coat or pigmented paint layer. Layer 5 which is the exterior layer of the composite is a thermoplastic clear coating that has a glossy finish. If the composite is to be used for autos and trucks, the coating must have excellent weatherability, scratch and mar resistance and good gloss retention on weathering. Layer 5 is firmly adhered to paint layer 4 which is a pigmented paint and if used for autos and trucks, it also must be of automotive quality that withstands weathering and does not crack and fade. The combination of layers 4  
35 and 5 provide the composite structure with a high quality finish that has the aforementioned properties required for automotive uses.

Layer 3 of Figure 2 is a thin layer of a thermoplastic size that provides intercoat adhesion of the pigmented paint layer 4 to layer 2 which is a thermoplastic polymeric sheet. Layer 1 is a relatively thick rigid layer of SMC of a polyester resin polymerized with monomers such as styrene and contains filler pigments and is reinforced with fiber glass. Preferably, a weight ratio of about 1:1:1 of polyester resin to filler pigments to fiber glass is used.  
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Preferably, the composite structure has the following thickness for each layer:

1. a 15-125 micron thick layer of the glossy clear thermoplastic finish that is bonded firmly to
2. a 10-75 micron thick layer of the thermoplastic pigment containing paint that is firmly bonded to
3. a 1-20 micron thick layer or layers of a thermoplastic size that is firmly bonded to
4. a 125-1000 micron thick layer of a flexible sheet of a thermoplastic polymeric material that is bonded to
5. a 1500-7500 micron thick rigid layer of SMC.

In the formation of the composite structure, a thermoformable laminate or face sheet is first formed. Fig.  
55 3 shows a cross section of the face sheet. The face sheet is composed of layers 2-5 of the above composite structure and each of these layers has the same thickness as set forth above for the composite structure.

Figure 4 shows a process for making the laminate or face sheet. A flexible polymeric carrier sheet 6, preferably a polyester film, typically a "Mylar" 200A polyethylene terephthalate film about 50 microns thick, is fed through a 3 roll roller coater 7 containing a clear coating composition 8 and by reverse roller coating, about a 15-125 micron thick clear coating (dry basis) is applied. Coating line speeds of about 5-25 meters/minute are used. The coated film is then passed through the oven 9, preferably having multiple heating zones. Typically, three heating zones are used in the oven. The first zone is at about 125°C and the last zone is at about 200°C. A solvent incinerator 10 is used to incinerate solvent fumes from the coating composition. The coated film is then wound into roll 11. The roller coater 7 is filled with a pigmented coating composition instead of the clear composition and the process is repeated to apply about 10-75 micron thick coating (dry basis) of the pigmented coating or color coat over the clear coat layer on the film to form a polyester film having a clear coat layer and a color coat layer. The resulting coated polyester film 11 is then coated using the same process with a 1-25 micron thick layer (dry basis) of a size layer of a thermoplastic polymer such as a polyurethane.

The resulting coated polyester film is then laminated to a thermoplastic polymeric sheet about 125-1000 microns in thickness. The roll of coated polyester film 11 and a roll of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet are fed at a line speed of about 5-20 meters/minute through guide rollers 13 and then through two heated nip rollers 14 that are at a temperature of about 200°C and a pressure of about 65 to 350 kg/linear cm is used to form a laminate. The resulting laminate is passed around chill roll 15 and the laminate or face sheet 16 which is thermoformable and is wound into a roll.

Figure 5 shows the removal of the polyester film from the face sheet 16 which is wound onto a roll 17. A section of the resulting face sheet is then thermoformed into a shaped structure by placing it in a vacuum former 18 containing heating lamps 19 and the face sheet is heated to about 190-235°C. The sheet is then thermoformed by pulling a vacuum and using a pressure assist of up to 3 atmospheres. Usually, about 1-3 atmospheres of pressure are used. The resulting thermoformed structure 20 having a painted surface can be used in a molding process with SMC to form a part such as an auto or truck part. The shaped structure 20 is positioned in a conventional compression molding machine 21. A thick layer of green or uncured SMC 1 is positioned on the bottom die of the mold. Preferably, the SMC charge covers about 40-80% of the molding surface of the die. The mold is closed and the composite is heated preferably to about 140-160°C and molded under a pressure of about 3-15 MPa. The SMC which has been cured in the process forms the backing layer of the resulting composite and is about 1500-7500 microns in thickness. The resulting composite or part 23 is useful for autos and trucks and has a surface that is smooth and glossy, has an excellent distinctness of image and good color uniformity and in general meets all the requirements of an automotive finish.

The glossy clear finish and the paint layer provide the composite structure with an exterior decorative finish. To be acceptable for automotive and truck use, the finish must have the following properties: a gloss measured at 20° of at least 80 and measured at 60° of at least 90, a distinctness of image (DOI) of at least 80, must have gasoline, abrasion, mar and acid resistance, and excellent weatherability including good gloss retention.

The following is a description of the test methods used to determine the above properties. Certain test methods identified below are publicly available standard industry specifications and test methods which are incorporated herein by this reference.

Gloss is measured by specular reflectance of a beam of light at angles of 20° and 60°. Specular reflectance is measured before the finished painted surface is buffed and waxed. A Byk-Mallinckrodt "multigloss" or "single gloss" gloss meters are used for measuring specular gloss of the finish. These gloss meters give values equivalent to those obtained from ASTM Method D-523-67. The preferred test method is described in GM Test Specification TM-204-A.

Distinctness-of-Image (DOI) is a measurement of the clarity of an image reflected by the finish. DOI is measured from the angle of reflection of a light beam from a spherical surface. DOI is measured by the Hunterlab Model No. D47R-6F Doigon Gloss Meter. A test panel is placed on the instrument sensor and the sharpness of the reflected image is measured. Details of the DOI test procedure are described in GM Test Specification TM-204-M.

Gasoline Resistance requires that there is no color change, degradation, tackiness, marring or loss of paint adhesion on plastic parts after a finished part is immersed for ten seconds, ten times, in a specified reference fuel with a 20 second dry off period between each immersion. Immediately after the tenth immersion, the painted surface is checked and must pass Thumbnail Hardness according to GM Test Specification TM 55-6.

Cleanability is tested according to GM Test Specification TM 31-11 in which the painted plastic part is subjected to ten rubs with cheesecloth saturated with 9981062 Naphtha or currently used and approved

cleaning solvents. There should be no evidence of staining, discoloration, or softening of the painted surface and no evidence of color transfer from the painted surface to the cloth. One rub consists of one forward and backward motion.

The Acid Spotting Resistance Test requires the painted part to withstand exposure to 0.1 N sulfuric acid for 16 hours without any evidence of staining, discoloration, or softening of the paint.

Hardness is measured by a standard Knoop Hardness Test.

Chip resistance is determined by a Gravelometer Test described in SAE J-400. The painted part as received and after 3 and 6 months Florida exposure, described below, is tested at -23 °C and must have a minimum rating of 8 as determined by F. B. Gravelometer Rating Chart.

Impact strength of a painted part is tested at room temperature by the Gardener Test and by the Rosand Test at -29 °C.

Paint Adhesion of a painted part is determined by a standard Tape Adhesion Test described in GM Test Specification TM 55-3. According to this test, a tape is pressed down over an X-shaped cut in the paint coat and the tape is then removed to test the amount of peeling. The test requires a minimum of 99% of the paint remaining in the tape test area.

Resistance to Water and Humidity Exposure is measured by several tests. In one test, the finished part is exposed to 96 hours of humidity exposure at 100% relative humidity and 38 °C in a humidity cabinet defined in GM test specification TM 55-3, and a two-hour water immersion test at 38 °C according to GM test specification TM 55-12. The resulting paint panel should show no evidence of blistering when examined one minute after removal from the test cabinet and shall withstand the Paint Adhesion Test described above. The Paint Adhesion Test is performed within one minute after removal from either test cabinet. In a second test, the painted panel should withstand 15 cycles of the Moisture-Cold Cycle Test defined in GM test specification TM 45-61A, without any visible signs of cracking or blistering. After 15 cycles, the paint panel is exposed to 96 hours of the humidity exposure described above, followed by the Paint Adhesion Test also described above. The panel is expected to pass both tests. The Paint Adhesion Test is performed within one minute after removal from the humidity environment. One cycle consists of 24 hours and 100% relative humidity at 38 °C, 20 hours at -23 °C, and four hours at room temperature.

For outdoor weatherability, painted panels are exposed for up to 3 years in Florida facing south in a black box positioned 5° from the horizontal. The painted panels should retain 40% of their original gloss and there should be no blistering or fading of the paint.

The finish must be sufficiently flexible at thermoforming temperatures and must have sufficient durability to withstand thermoforming and compression molding process without embrittling, cracking or otherwise degrading the finish. The finish must retain its gloss and other appearance properties after processing.

In the event the composite is used for other purposes than exterior automotive and truck parts, the requirements of the finish are different and usually less than indicated above and the clear finish may be eliminated and only the pigmented or colored finish used. For example, bathtubs and shower stalls would not require a clear and pigmented finish with exterior durability and appearance as required for an automotive part and only a pigmented finish may be used.

Colored pigments or dyes can be incorporated into the thermoplastic polymeric sheet by using conventional techniques and a composite structure can be formed with a colored surface without the use of a finish. A composite structure with a colored thermoplastic polymeric sheet may be adequate for many uses such as interior parts for automobiles and trucks, the back of a composite structure with a painted or finished surface such as the inside of a hood that has a painted surface, or for shower stalls or bathtubs.

The glossy clear finish used for an exterior automotive or truck part is formed from a clear coating composition. The composition contains about 15-80% by weight film forming binder and correspondingly, about 85-20% by weight of a liquid carrier. The composition may have a solvent carrier or an aqueous carrier and the binder of the composition may be in solution or in dispersion form. The binder basically is thermoplastic and needs to withstand the thermoforming and molding process for making a part. Both the clear layer and the pigmented or colored layer of the composite structure must be able to withstand an elongation of about 40-150% at a film thickness of about 10-50 microns and thermoforming temperatures of about 190-235 °C.

Thermoplastic fluorinated polymers such as polyvinyl fluoride (PVF), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and copolymers and terpolymers thereof also can be used for the clear coating composition. A blend of an acrylic resin and a fluorinated polymer also can be used.

The blend contains about 50-80% by weight of PVDF and correspondingly 20-50% by weight of a polyalkyl methacrylate. Generally, a high molecular weight (MW) PVDF resin is used having a weight average MW weight of about 200,000-600,000 and a relatively high MW polymethyl methacrylate or

polyethyl methacrylate having a weight average MW of about 50,000-400,000.

To improve weatherability of the clear coat about 0.1-5%, by weight, based on the weight of the binder, of an ultraviolet light stabilizer or screeners or a combination of ultraviolet light stabilizers and screeners can be added to the clear coating composition. Typically useful ultra-violet light stabilizers and screeners are as follows:

Benzophenones such as hydroxy dodecyloxy benzophenone, 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, hydroxybenzophenones containing sulfonic groups and the like.

Triazoles such as 2-phenyl-4-(2',2'-dihydroxybenzoyl)-triazoles, substituted benzotriazoles such as hydroxy-phenyltriazoles and the like.

Triazines such as 3,5-dialkyl-4-hydroxyphenyl derivatives of triazine, sulfur containing derivatives of dialyl-4-hydroxy phenyl triazines, hydroxy phenyl-1,3,5-triazine and the like.

Benzoates such as dibenzoate of diphenylol propane, tertiary butyl benzoate of diphenylol propane and the like.

Other ultraviolet light stabilizers that can be used include lower alkyl thiomethylene containing phenols, substituted benzenes such as 1,3-bis-(2'-hydroxybenzoyl)benzene, metal derivatives of 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxy phenyl propionic acid, asymmetrical oxalic acid, diarylamides, alkylhydroxy-phenyl-thioalkanoic acid ester and the like.

The clear coat can also contain transparent pigments, i.e., pigments having the same or similar refractive index as the binder of the clear coat and are of a small particle size of about 0.015-50 microns.

Typical pigments that can be used in the clear coat in a pigment to binder weight ratio of about 1/1000 to 10/1000 are inorganic siliceous pigments, such as silica pigments. These pigments have a refractive index of about 1.4-1.6.

The color coating composition used herein has as the binder any of the aforementioned binders used in the clear coating composition and also it may be advantageous to use ultraviolet stabilizers in the composition. The composition does contain pigments in a pigment to binder weight ratio of about 1/100 to 100/100.

Any of the conventional pigments used in coating compositions can be utilized such as the following: metallic oxides, such as titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide and the like, metal hydroxide, metal flakes such as aluminum flake, pearlescent pigments, chromates, such as lead chromate, sulfides, sulfates, carbonates, carbon black, silica, talc, china clay, phthalocyanine blues and greens, organo reds, organo maroons and other organic pigments and dyes.

The pigments are formulated into a mill base by mixing the pigments with a dispersing resin which may be the same as the binder of the composition or may be another compatible dispersing resin or agent. The pigment dispersion is formed by conventional means such a sand grinding, ball milling, attritor grinding, two roll milling. The mill base is then blended with the binder of the composition to form the coating composition.

Often it is convenient or necessary to apply a thin size layer or several size layers to the pigmented layer to improve or enhance adhesion to the thermoplastic polymeric material. Typical polymeric materials useful for the size layer are polyalkyl acrylates, polyalkyl methacrylates, vinyl chloride polymers, polyurethanes, polyimides, and mixtures of the above.

The thermoplastic polymeric sheet used in the composite hides any imperfections in the surface of the SMC substrate. The thermoplastic polymeric sheet must be of a sufficient thickness, preferably 125-1000 microns thick, and have a glass transition temperature of at least 10°C above the molding temperature of the sheet to the SMC to accomplish the above. By not excessively softening the thermoplastic polymeric sheet during molding, any surface defects of the SMC substrate usually caused by glass fibers in the SMC will not show through to the surface of the resulting composite structure formed by the process of this invention. This will allow higher levels of glass fiber and filler to be used in the SMC than is conventionally used.

Preferably, a thermoplastic polymeric material having a primary glass transition temperature of at least 145°C is used. Preferably, a polyarylate is used. The polyarylate optionally can contain at least one olefin polymer. The polyarylate is the reaction product of at least one dihydric phenol and at least one dicarboxylic acid. Any of the well known dihydric alcohols and dicarboxylic acids can be used to form the polyarylate.

One preferred polyarylate is the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane and an aromatic dicarboxylic acid from the group of isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid or any mixtures thereof.

One useful olefin polymer that can be blended with the polyarylate has epoxide functionality and is the polymerization product of the following monomers:

(a) about 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of



where R is H or alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms,

(b) about 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHR}$  where R is H or lower alkyl group, and

(c) about 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}')\text{COOR}^2$  where R' is H or lower alkyl and R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1-8 carbon atoms.

One particularly useful olefin polymer for the polyarylate is the polymerization product of glycidyl methacrylate, ethylene and butyl acrylate.

The polyarylate can contain up to 15% by weight of a copolymer of at least one of styrene and alpha methyl styrene and at least one of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile. Preferably, a copolymer of styrene and acrylonitrile is used.

One preferred thermoplastic polymer sheet used to form the composite contains about

(a) 85 to 98% by weight of a polyarylate of the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenol) propane terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid,

(b) 2-15% by weight of an olefin polymer containing epoxide functionality of the polymerization product of about

(1) 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of glycidyl methacrylate,

(2) 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of ethylene, and

(3) 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of butyl acrylate.

Another preferred thermoplastic polymeric sheet contains about

(a) 84 to 98.7% by weight of a polyarylate of the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenol) propane terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid,

(b) 1-22% by weight of an olefin polymer containing epoxide functionality of the polymerization product of about

(1) 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of glycidyl methacrylate,

(2) 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of ethylene, and

(3) 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of butyl acrylate and

(c) 0.3-15% by weight of a copolymer of styrene and acrylonitrile.

Other thermoplastic polymeric materials can be used such as a polyether sulfanone or polyamides modified with a polyarylate or with poly(2,6 dimethyl phenylene oxide). Typically useful polyamide are Nylon 66 which is polyhexamethylene adipamide and Nylon 612. However, modified polyamides and polyether sulfanones require a size layer be placed between the polyamide or polyether sulfanone and the SMC substrate to achieve the adhesion level desired. A polyurethane, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene terpolymer (ABS), styrene/acrylonitrile copolymer (SAN) or polystyrene can be used as the size layer.

The SMC layer of the composite typically is a polyester resin polymerized with monomers, filler pigment and glass fibers. Generally, the SMC contains about 30% by weight of glass fibers but SMC sheets containing 35% and above of glass fiber also can be used. The polyester resin is an acid terminated polyester of an alkylene glycol and an aliphatic and an aromatic dianhydride or acid and the polymerized monomers of styrene or alpha-methyl styrene. In one preferred SMC, the polyester resin is the esterification product propylene glycol isophthalic acid and maleic anhydride and the monomer is styrene and the polyester is reacted with magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide or magnesium carbonate and the filler pigment is calcium carbonate. Also, the SMC can contain up to 15% by weight of a low profile additive of a high molecular weight thermoplastic resin.

The composite structure of this invention provides many advantages over prior art SMC structures. The composite structure has a class A surface and can be readily finished with paint or with a gel coat without surface preparation such as cleaning and priming thereby saving costs in the finishing process. To reduce cycle time, the composite can be removed from the mold before it is fully cured and then afterward fully cured by thermal or radiation curing. An additional finish, for example to improve mar resistance, may be applied after the part is removed or in the coating of the face sheet which is crosslinked by this further curing.

The composite structure can be prepared with a colored thermoplastic layer or can be formed with a colored paint layer or with a clear coat and pigmented paint layer and can be used for auto and truck parts without additional painting. Outside of the automotive field, parts formed from the composite structure can be used for recreational equipment such as snow mobiles, skis and the like, for appliances, business

equipment, for building construction for items such as bathtubs, shower stalls, vanities, doors and the like.

The following Examples illustrate the invention. All parts and percentages are on a weight basis unless otherwise indicated and molecular weights are determined by gel permeation chromatography using polymethyl methacrylate as a standard.

5 The following abbreviations are used in the examples:

- PVDF - polyvinylidene fluoride
- PVF - polyvinyl fluoride
- SMC - sheet molding compound
- UV - ultraviolet light
- 10 BLO - butyrolactone
- DIBK - diisobutyl ketone
- ABS - acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene terpolymer

#### Example 1

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A high gloss red laminated exterior automotive paint coat was formed on the top surface of a 15.25 cm x 25.4 cm SMC test plaque. The paint coat was first coated onto a casting film comprising a 50 micron thick high gloss "Mylar" A200 polyester film. A clear coat, color coat, and size coat were coated onto the casting film in that order.

20 The clear coat was prepared from the following formulation:

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Ingredient	Parts
Cyclohexanone	15.47
BLO	7.52
DIBK	21.66
Polyethyl methacrylate ("Elvacite" 2042)	12.95
UV absorbers	1.10
PVDF ("Kynar" 301F)	24.05
BLO	17.25
Total	100.00

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The "Elvacite" acrylic resin was dissolved in the BLO, DIBK and cyclohexanone solvents, while mixing and under heat at approximately 54°C. The resulting mixture was allowed to cool overnight. The UV absorbers were then added to the mixture and the PVDF was dispersed in the resin. The remaining BLO solvent was added to dilute the final mixture. The PVDF component was dispersed in the mixture and not dissolved. The dried clear coat contained approximately 65% PVDF and 35% acrylic resin, based on the total PVDF and acrylic solids.

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The clear coat was coated on the casting film in a dry film thickness of 15 microns. The clear coat was applied by a reverse roll coater. The clear coat was dried on the carrier sheet by passing it through a multi-zone impinging air drying oven having three heating zones spaced apart axially along the length of the carrier, with each drying zone having a progressively higher temperature. The clear-coated carrier was passed through the heating zones at a line speed of 7.62 meters per minute and each heating zone was 12.2 meters long. Temperatures of the three heating zones were: Zone 1: 127°C, Zone 2: 165°C, Zone 3: 200°C. Passing the clear coat through the three heating zones removed substantially all solvent gases from the clear coat to produce a dry clear coat of uniform film thickness.

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A red color coat was next coated on the dried clear coat at a film thickness of about 20 microns. The red color coat was formulated as follows:

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Ingredient	Parts
Cyclohexanone	10.61
Polyethyl methacrylate ("Elvacite" 2042)	2.99
Dispersing agent (Solsperse 17,000)	0.10
PVDF ("Kynar" 301F)	19.95
BLO	4.02
Solvent (N-methyl pyrrolidone)	8.45
Red Dispersion	57.90
Total	104.02

The red dispersion comprised several pigments including red pigment dispersed in a vehicle of polyethyl methacrylate resin, "Elvacite" 2043, 16% solids, and 84% cyclohexanone solvent. The red color coat was prepared in a similar manner to the clear coat in that the acrylic resin was first dissolved in the solvents at a temperature of about 55°C. The dispersing agent and a portion of the red dispersion were added. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and the PVDF component was dispersed using a high speed mixer. The remainder of the red dispersion was then added to the resulting mixture to produce a red color coat.

The binder of the color coat has approximately 65% PVDF and approximately 35% acrylic resin, by weight of the total PVDF and acrylic (non-pigment) solids. The acrylic resin component contains polyethyl methacrylate, approximately 80% "Elvacite" 2043 and approximately 20% "Elvacite" 2042. The pigment was present in a ratio of three parts pigment to ten parts resin binder, or approximately 23% of the total solids. The color coat was coated onto the dried clear coat and then passed through the three-stage oven described above and dried.

A size coat was next prepared for use with a polyarylate thermoplastic polymeric sheet. The size coat formulation was as follows:

Ingredient	Parts
Water based Polyurethane resin ("Neo Rez" R-9314 made by Polyvinyl Chemical Company)	53.07
Water based Polyurethane resin ("Neo Cyl" A-5144 made by Polyvinyl Chemical Company)	35.31
"Surfynol" 104H surfactant made by Air Products Company)	0.27
Bubble Breaker 3056A made by Witco Chemical Company)	0.05
"Triton" X-100 (nonionic surfactant made by Rohm and Hass)	0.30
Isopropyl alcohol	0.97
"Acrysol" TT-678 Thickener made by Rohm and Hass	0.24
Deionized water	8.91
"Lo Vel" 27 silica flattening agent	0.88
Total	100.00

The size coat was then coated onto the dried color coat in a film thickness of about 4 microns. The size coat was applied by a reverse roll coater and then dried in the same three-stage drying oven as the coat and the color coat. The resulting paint-coated casting film was transferred to a laminating operation as shown in Figure 4, described above, where the paint coat was transferred from the casting film to a 500 micron thick polyarylate facesheet made from Du Pont Bexloy® M401 polyarylate resin. A temperature of 200°C and a pressure of about 100 kg/linear cm was used to form the laminate. The polyarylate resin has a glass transition temperature of about 175-185°C and is the polymerization product of 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane and a 97/3 mixture of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid and contains 7.5% by weight of a terpolymer of ethylene/butyl acrylate/glycidyl methacrylate. The casting film was stripped away from the surface of the resulting laminate, leaving a red paint coat with a high gloss surface on the exterior of the polyarylate facesheet.

The laminate was then thermoformed by heating the laminate to a temperature of about 210°C. After the sheet was heated to this temperature, it was moved over a vacuum-former and a vacuum was drawn and a pressure of about 1 atmosphere was used to form the laminate into a thermoformed structure of a 6"x10" test plaque.

6 The plaque was trimmed and then was inserted into a 15.25 cm x 25.4 cm mold that was heated to 145°C and placed in a 100 ton SMC press. The red color coat/clear coat finish of the plaque was placed against a high quality polished class A surface mold face. 300 grams of green SMC (Budd Co. DSM 950) was added to the mold and the mold was closed for 3 minutes. A temperature of 155°C and a pressure of 10 MPa was used.

10 The DSM 950 SMC sheet has a specific gravity of 1.92, a flexural strength of about 160-185 MPa, a compressive strength of about 130-160 MPa, a tensile strength of about 65-80 MPa and is believed to be a polyester of propylene glycol and maleic anhydride and isophthalic acid, containing calcium carbonate filler pigment and fiberglass.

15 The resulting decorated cured SMC test plaque had a total thickness of .33 cm. The 20° gloss was 78 and the DOI was 83. The adhesion of the finish to the Bexloy® M401 facesheet was excellent and the adhesion of the Bexloy® M401 facesheet to the SMC was excellent. The plaque was tested against the automotive specification and in general met these specifications and showed the above process can produce automotive grade finished SMC parts.

## 20 Example 2

A low gloss black laminated paint coat was formed on the top surface of a 25.4 cm x 45.7 cm SMC plaque. A clear coat consisting of particulate polyvinyl fluoride dispersed in propylene carbonate solvent at 35% weight solids was substituted for the PVDF/acrylic clear system in Example 1 and was applied to a casting film described in Example 1 to dry film thickness of 50 microns and cured using the same procedure as in Example 1.

A black color coat was next coated on the dried clear coat at a film thickness of about 50 microns. The color coat formulation was as follows:

Ingredient	Parts
PVF dispersion (35% PVF in propylene carbonate solvent)	50.0
Black pigment dispersion	50.0
	Total 100.0

35 The black color coat has a pigment to binder weight ratio (P/B) of 11.6/100 and a binder composition of PVF/MMA-MESO/acrylic copolymer dispersant of 82/5/13. The black color coat was applied to the clear coat on the casting film prepared above and dried using the process of Example 1. The resulting color coat was treated with a conventional corona electrical discharge treatment and then a size layer of 4 microns of the size coat of Example 1 was applied using the same procedure as in Example 1. The resulting paint-coated casting film was transferred to a laminating operation shown in Figure 4 described above, where the paint coat was transferred from the casting film to a 425 micron thick polyarylate facesheet made from Du Pont Bexloy® M492 polyarylate resin having a glass transition temperature of about 150°C. A temperature of about 200°C and a pressure of about 100 kg/linear cm were used for the nip rollers to form the laminate. The polyacrylate resin is the polymerization product of 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane and a 97/3 mixture of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid and contains a terepolymer of ethylene/butyl acrylate/glycidyl methacrylate. The casting film was stripped away from the surface of the resulting laminate, leaving a black paint coat with a low gloss surface on the exterior of the polyacrylate facesheet.

50 The laminate was then thermoformed by heating the laminate to a temperature of about 200°C. After the sheet was heated to this temperature, it was moved over a vacuum-former and a vacuum was drawn and a pressure of about 1 atmosphere was used to form the laminate into thermoformed structure of a 25.4 cm x 45.7 cm test plaque.

55 The plaque was trimmed and then was inserted into a 25.4 cm x 45.7 cm mold that was heated to 138°C and placed in a 100 ton SMC press. The black color coat/clear coat finish of the plaque was placed against a smooth dull surface mold face. 600 grams of green SMC (Budd Co. DSM 930) was added to the mold and the mold was closed for 3 minutes. A temperature of 138°C and a pressure of 8 MPa was used.

The DSM 930 SMC sheet has a specific gravity of 1.90, a flexural strength of about 160-185 MPa, a compressive strength of about 140-165 MPa, a tensile strength of about 65-80 MPa and is believed to be a

polyester of propylene glycol and maleic anhydride and isophthalic acid, containing calcium carbonate filler pigment and fiberglass.

The resulting decorated cured SMC test plaque had a total thickness of .25 cm. and a low gloss suitable for automotive trim and under hood parts. The adhesion of the finish to the Bexloy® M492 facesheet was excellent and the adhesion of the Bexloy® M492 facesheet to the SMC was excellent. The plaque was tested against the automotive specification and in general met these specifications and showed the above process can produce automotive grade finished SMC parts for trim and under hood use.

### Example 3

The product of Example 2 was made according to the process of Example 2 except the 100 ton SMC press was equipped with a vacuum seal as disclosed in U.S. patent 4,612,149 and evacuated before compressing the green SMC and an additional second piece of uncoated Bexloy® M 492 measuring 10"x18" was placed in a mold in contact with the green SMC on the opposite side of the thermoformed plaque.

The plaque that was produced had the low gloss black finish on the top surface and a layer of Bexloy® M 492 on the bottom. The bottom layer can be used as a protective layer or as a substrate for further processing such as by painting.

### Example 4

The following series of polyarylate resins sheets having a glass transition temperature of about 175-185°C were thermoformed and were laminated to an SMC substrate compounded in an extruder with the following compositions:

Polyarylate Sheet	% Polyarylate	I/T Ratio	Modifier Resins	Rubber Tougheners
A	87.5	97/3	5% SAN	7.5 EBAGMA
B	83.0	97/3	5% SAN	12% EBAGMA
C	92.5	97/3	—	7.5 EBAGMA
D	80.8	75/25	5% SAN	11.7 EBAGMA
E	83.3	75/25	7.4% SAN	9.3 TRX101
F	100.0	97/3	—	—
G	100.0	50/50	—	—
Polyarylate - polymerization product of 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane and mixture of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid.				
I/T - ratio of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid used in the polyarylate				
SAN - styrene/acrylonitrile polymer				
EBAGMA - ethylene/butyl acrylate/glycidyl methacrylate terpolymer				
TRX101 - functionalized polyethylene made by Du Pont				

These sheets of polyarylate are used at several thickness between 250-625 mils. Each sheet was thermoformed at about 190-220°C and inserted in the 25.4 cm x45.7 cm mold with the vacuum seal used in Example 3. The mold was heated to 160°C and plaques of varying thickness were formed by molding for 3 minutes. The resulting plaques were between about 1250-5000 microns in thickness and were made with Budd Co. DSM 944, DSM 930 and DSM 950. All of the facesheets had excellent adhesion to the SMC and all formed smooth class A surfaces. DSM944 contains 35% fiberglass and the same polyester resin and calcium carbonate pigment as the aforementioned SCM sheets.

### Example 5

500 micron thick sheet of Belxoy® M 201 of Zytel 101 nylon/Arylon 401 polyester/functionalized polyethylene ratio 55/32/13 and Bexloy® M 202 of Zytel® 15B/Arylon 401/functionalized polyethylene ratio 55/32/13 each having a glass transition temperature of about 170°C were used in the process of Example 4 but had no adhesion to any of the SMC sheets. SAN, ABS, and polycarbonates resins each having a glass

transition temperature of less than 100°C were likewise tested and failed because of their low T<sub>g</sub> which caused these materials to stick to the mold face and showed imperfections caused by glass fibers on the surface of the sheet.

#### 5 Example 6

The 500 micron sheets of Bexloy® M201, and Bexloy® M202 used in Example 5 coated with 10 microns (dry weight) of the water borne size used in Example 1 on one side and baked 15 minutes at 100°C to remove the solvent. The sheets were trimmed and inserted into the 25.4x45.7 cm. plaque mold  
10 with 600 grams of green SMC (Budd Co. DSM 950 described in Example 1) with the size layer in contact with the green SMC. The mold was closed compressing the charge and the facesheets at 8 MPa for 3 minutes at a temperature of 155°C.

The resulting plaques were .32 cm. thick and the smooth Bexloy® facesheets formed a protective layer over the SMC plaque and had a smooth glassy surface free of imperfection. The adhesion of the sized  
15 Bexloy® facesheets was excellent.

#### Example 7

A paint/size coated casting film was prepared as in Example 2 except that a white PVF color coat with  
20 the following composition was used instead of the black.

Ingredient	Parts
White millbase	13
PVF clear dispersion (described in Example 2)	67
methyl pyrrolidone	10
propylene carbonate	10

The white color coat has a P/B of 406/100 and a binder composition of 98.8/1.2 PVF/AB acrylic dispersant.  
30

The resulting paint/size coated casting film was transferred to a laminating operation where the paint was transferred from the casting film to a 325 micron sheet of Bexloy® M201 described in Example 5. The casting film was stripped away from the surface of the laminate, leaving the white paint coat on the exterior of the nylon backing sheet.

30 microns (dry film build) of the water borne polyurethane size was applied to the Bexloy® side of the laminate and baked for 30 minutes at 100°C. The resulting sized paint-coated laminate was returned to the laminating operation where the laminate was laminated to a thin film of Borg Warner Cyclocac® L ABS resin.

The resulting facesheet was trimmed and inserted into the 25.4 x 45.7 cm. plaque mold with the PVF coating in contact with the mold face and 600 grams of Budd Co. DSM 950 SMC described in Example 1  
40 was placed in the mold in contact with the facesheet. The mold was closed for 3 minutes at 155°C under a pressure of 10 MPa.

The resulting composite SMC plaque was glossy and smooth. When tested against automotive specifications, the composite showed the usefulness of this process for producing automotive grade SMC parts.  
45

#### Example 8

250 micron and 625 micron thick sheets of Polyarylate D of Example 4 were thermoformed by heating the facesheet to a temperature of about 210°C. After the sheet was heated to this temperature, it was  
50 moved over a vacuum-former and a vacuum drawn to form the sheet into a 25.4x45.7 cm. test plaque form.

The trimmed thermoform was then inserted into a 25.0x45.7 cm. plaque mold with 600 grams of Budd Co. DSM 950 SMC (described in Example 1) and the mold closed for 3 minutes at 150°C under a pressure of 7 MPa.

55 The resultant composite structures each have a smooth thermoplastic surface that is easily cleanable.

## Claims

1. A process for making a rigid composite structure with a thermoplastic polymeric surface comprising the following steps:
  - a. thermoforming a thermoplastic polymeric sheet into a three dimensional thermoformed structure, said thermoplastic polymeric sheet having a glass transition temperature at least 10°C greater than a temperature of molding in step (e) below;
  - b. opening a mold having an upper die and lower die with opposing molding surfaces cooperating to define a mold cavity with one of the dies having a shape corresponding to the three dimensional thermoformed structure;
  - c. placing the thermoformed structure of step (a) and a charge of sheet molding compound (SMC) on the molding surface of one of the dies,
  - d. closing the mold so that the dies compress the charge causing it to fill the mold cavity and come into adherence with the thermoformed structure,
  - e. molding the charge with the thermoformed structure under heat and pressure to adhere the SMC to the thermoformed structure wherein heating of the mold is at least 10°C below the glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet, and
  - f. opening the dies and removing the resulting composite structure having the thermoformed structure firmly adhered to the SMC.
2. The process of claim 1 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is 125-1000 microns thick, the SMC is 1500-7500 microns in thickness, the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a glass transition temperature at least 10°C greater than the molding temperature in step (e). Step (e) being carried out at 135-160°C and under a pressure of 3-15 MPa.
3. The process of claim 2 in which the charge of SMC covers 40-80% of the surface of the molding surface of the die.
4. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is thermoformed at a temperature of 190-235°C and under a vacuum and using a pressure assist of up to 3 atmospheres.
5. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet comprises a polyarylate.
6. The process of claim 5 in which the polyarylate comprises at least one dihydric phenol and at least one dicarboxylic acid.
7. The process of claim 6 in which the polyarylate comprises the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane and an aromatic dicarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid or mixtures thereof.
8. The process of claim 7 in which the polyarylate contains an olefin polymer with epoxide functionality and comprises the polymerization product of the following monomers:
  - (a) 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{-COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$  where R is H or alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms,
  - (b) 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$  where R is H or lower alkyl group, and
  - (c) 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}^1)\text{COOR}^2$  where R<sup>1</sup> is H or lower alkyl and R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1-8 carbon atoms.
9. The process of claim 8 in which the monomers consist of:
  - (a) glycidyl methacrylate
  - (b) ethylene and
  - (c) butyl acrylate.
10. The process of claim 8 in which the polyarylate contains up to 15% by weight of a copolymer of at least one of styrene and alpha methyl styrene and at least one of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.
11. The process of claim 10 in which the copolymer consists essentially of styrene and acrylonitrile.

12. The process of claim 3 in which the SMC comprises polyester resin with polymerizable monomers, filler pigment and glass fibers.
13. The process of claim 12 in which the SMC contains greater than 30% by weight of glass fibers.
14. The process of claim 12 in which the polyester resin consists essentially of an acid terminated polyester of an alkylene glycol and an aliphatic and aromatic dianhydride or acid and the monomers are styrene, alpha methyl styrene or mixtures thereof.
15. The process of claim 14 in which the polyester consists essentially of propylene glycol, isophthalic acid and maleic anhydride and the monomer is styrene and the polyester is reacted with magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide or magnesium carbonate and the filler pigment is calcium carbonate.
16. The process of claim 15 in which the SMC contains up to 15% by weight of a low profile additive comprising a high molecular weight thermoplastic resin.
17. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is coated with at least one size layer that comes into contact with the SMC, the size being selected from the group consisting of polyurethane, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene terpolymer, styrene/acrylonitrile polymer and polystyrene.
18. The process of claim 17 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet material comprises a polyamide modified with polyarylate or poly(2,6 dimethyl phenylene oxide) and the size layer comprises a polyurethane.
19. The process of claim 17 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet comprises polyether sulfanone.
20. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet contains sufficient pigment to provide a composite with a color.
21. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint firmly bonded thereto on the side not in contact with the SMC sheet and a layer of a glossy clear thermoplastic finish bonded to the paint layer; wherein a clear layer of a thermoplastic polymer coating composition is applied to a flexible polymeric carrier sheet having a smooth glossy surface and drying said clear layer, applying a pigmented layer of a thermoplastic polymer coating composition onto the clear layer drying said pigmented layer and then laminating with heat and pressure the flexible polymeric carrier sheet with the clear layer and pigmented layer to the thermoformable thermoplastic polymeric material resulting in the pigmented layer being adhered to the thermoformable polymeric material to form a laminate and removal of the carrier sheet; the exterior surface of the clear layer substantially retains the glossy surface transferred to it from the polymeric carrier sheet.
22. The process of claim 21 in which the paint and the clear thermoplastic finish have a binder selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene fluoride or a blend of polyvinylidene fluoride and polymethyl methacrylate or polyethyl methacrylate.
23. The process of claim 2 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint firmly bonded thereto on the side not in contact with the SMC sheet; wherein a layer of a pigmented paint is applied to a flexible polymeric carrier sheet having a smooth glossy surface and drying said layer and then laminating with heat and pressure the flexible polymeric carrier sheet with the clear layer and pigmented layer to the thermoformable thermoplastic polymeric material resulting in the pigmented layer being adhered to the thermoformable polymeric material to form a laminate and removal of the carrier sheet; the exterior surface of the layer of pigment containing paint substantially retains the glossy surface transferred to it from the polymeric carrier sheet.
24. The process of claim 23 in which the paint has a binder selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene fluoride or a blend of polyvinylidene fluoride and polymethyl methacrylate or polyethyl methacrylate.

25. The process of claim 2 in which a mold is used having at least two molding areas and at least two thermoformed structures are formed therein.
26. The process of claim 2 in which the composite structure is removed from the mold before being fully cured and subsequently fully curing the composite structure by additional heating or exposure to radiation.
27. A process for making a rigid composite structure with a thermoplastic polymeric surface comprising the following steps:
- opening a mold having an upper die and lower die with opposing molding surfaces cooperating to define a mold cavity,
  - placing a thermoplastic polymeric sheet having a glass transition temperature at least 10°C greater than a temperature of molding in step (d) below and a charge of sheet molding compound (SMC) on the molding surface of one of the dies,
  - closing the mold so that the dies compress the charge causing it to fill the mold cavity,
  - moulding the charge and thermoplastic polymeric sheet structure under heat and pressure to adhere the SMC to the thermoplastic polymeric sheet; wherein heating of the mold is at least 10°C below the glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet, and
  - opening the dies and removing the resulting composite structure having the thermoplastic polymeric sheet firmly adhered to the SMC.
28. The process of claim 27 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is 125-1000 microns thick, the SMC is 1500-7500 microns in thickness, the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a glass transition temperature at least 10°C greater than the molding temperature in step (d), step (d) being carried out at 135-160°C and under a pressure of 3-15 MPa.
29. A composite sheet structure having the following layers of components:
- a flexible sheet of a thermoplastic polymer comprising a polyarylate polymer having a primary glass transition temperature of greater than 145°C that is bonded to
  - a rigid thermoset layer of a sheet molding compound (SMC) comprising a polyester resin polymerized with monomers, and containing a filler pigment and glass fibers in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet is 125-1000 microns thick and the SMC is 1500-7500 microns in thickness.
30. The composite sheet structure of claim 29 in which the polyarylate comprises at least one dihydric phenol and at least one dicarboxylic acid.
31. The composite sheet structure of claim 30 in which the polyarylate comprises the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane and an aromatic dicarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid or mixtures thereof.
32. The composite sheet structure of claim 31 in which the polyarylate contains an olefin polymer having epoxide functionality comprising the polymerization product of the following monomers:
- 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{-COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$  where R is H or an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms,
  - 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$  where R is H or a lower alkyl group, and
  - 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}^1)\text{COOR}^2$  where R<sup>1</sup> is H or lower alkyl and R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1-8 carbon atoms.
33. The composite sheet structure of claim 32 in which the monomers consist of:
- glycidyl methacrylate,
  - ethylene and
  - butyl acrylate.
34. The composite sheet structure of claim 33 in which the polyarylate contains up to 15% by weight of a copolymer of at least one of styrene and alpha-methyl styrene and at least one of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.

35. The composite sheet structure of claim 34 in which the copolymer consists essentially of styrene and acrylonitrile.
36. The composite sheet structure of claim 29 in which the thermoplastic polymer consists essentially of about
  - (a) 85 to 98% by weight of a polyarylate consisting essentially of the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenol) propane terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid,
  - (b) 2-15% by weight of an olefin polymer containing epoxide functionality consisting essentially of the polymerization product of about
    - (1) 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of glycidyl methacrylate,
    - (2) 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of ethylene and
    - (3) 0.1-40% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer, of butyl acrylate.
37. The composite sheet structure of claim 29 in which the thermoplastic polymeric comprises:
  - (a) 84 to 98.7% by weight of a polyarylate consisting essentially of the polymerization product of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenol) propane terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid,
  - (b) 1-22% by weight of an olefin polymer containing epoxide functionality consisting essentially of the polymerization of about
    - (1) 0.5-15% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of glycidyl methacrylate,
    - (2) 45-99% by weight, based on the weight of the olefin polymer of ethylene and
    - (3) 0.3-15% by weight of a copolymer consisting essentially of styrene and acrylonitrile.
38. The composite sheet structure of claim 29 in which a second flexible sheet of said thermoplastic polymer is bonded to the rigid SMC layer on the opposite side of the original flexible sheet thereby forming a structure having the SMC layer bonded between two flexible sheets.
39. The composite sheet structure of claim 29 in which the rigid thermoset layer comprises polyester resin polymerized with monomers, filler pigment and glass fibers.
40. The composite sheet structure of claim 39 in which the polyester resin consists essentially of an acid terminated polyester of an alkylene glycol and an aliphatic and aromatic dianhydride or acid and the polymerized monomers comprise styrene or alpha-methyl styrene.
41. The composite sheet structure of claim 40 in which the polyester resin consists essentially of propylene glycol, isophthalic acid and maleic anhydride and the monomer is styrene and the polyester is reacted with magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide or magnesium carbonate and the filler pigment is calcium carbonate.
42. The composite sheet structure of claim 41 in which the thermoset layer containing up to 15% by weight of a low profile additive comprising a high molecular weight thermoplastic resin.
43. The composite structure of claim 29 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint firmly bonded thereto on the side not in contact with the SMC sheet and a layer of a glossy clear thermoplastic finish bonded to the paint.
44. The composite structure of claim 29 in which the thermoplastic polymeric sheet has a layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint firmly bonded thereto on the side not in contact with the SMC sheet.
45. The composite of claim 43 wherein the pigmented and clear layers form the exterior surface of the composite and have a gloss of at least 80 measured at 20° and a distinctness of image of at least 80.
46. The composite structure of claim 45 in which the paint and the clear thermoplastic finish have a binder selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene fluoride or a blend of polyvinylidene fluoride and polymethyl methacrylate or polyethyl methacrylate.
47. The composite structure of claim 43 useful as an exterior auto or truck body part characterised by a thermoplastic sheet having the following layers of components:



- a. 10-125 micron thick layer of a glossy clear thermoplastic finish bonded firmly to
  - b. 5-75 micron thick layer of a thermoplastic pigment containing paint firmly bonded to
  - c. 1-25 micron thick thermoplastic size layer that is firmly bonded to
  - d. 250-1250 micron thick layer of a flexible sheet of a thermoplastic polyester that is bonded to
  - 5 e. an SMC sheet consisting of a 500-25,000 micron thick rigid thermoset layer of a polyester resin polymerized with monomers, and containing filler pigment and glass fibers.
48. The process of claim 1 in which step (c) comprises a charge of a thermosettable SMC comprising polyester resin, polymerizable monomers, filler pigments and glass fibers on the molding surface of one of the dies, in which step (e) cures the SMC and in which the thermoformed structure of step (f) is firmly adhered to the cured SMC.
- 10
49. The process of claim 27 in which the polymeric sheet of step (b) comprises a polyarylate, step (b) comprises a charge of SMC comprising polyester resin, polymerizable monomers, filler pigments and fiber glass on the molding surface of one of the dies, and in which step (c) includes filling the mold cavity to come into adherence with the thermoplastic polymeric sheet, in which step (d) cures the SMC and in which step (e) comprises the thermoplastic polymeric sheet firmly adhered to the cured SMC.
- 15
50. The process of claim 1 in which the glass transition temperature is the primary glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet.
- 20
51. The process of claim 27 in which the glass transition temperature is the primary glass transition temperature of the thermoplastic polymeric sheet.

#### 25 Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer festen Verbundstruktur mit einer thermoplastischen polymeren Oberfläche, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst:
- a. eine thermoplastische polymere Platte wird in eine dreidimensionale warmgeformte Struktur warmgeformt, wobei die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Glasübergangstemperatur hat, die wenigstens 10 °C höher als eine Formtemperatur in Schritt (e) unten liegt;
  - b. eine Form mit einem oberen Stempel und einem unteren Stempel mit entgegengesetzten Formoberflächen wird geöffnet, die zusammenwirken, um einen Formhohlraum zu definieren, wobei der eine Stempel eine Gestalt hat, die der dreidimensionalen warmgeformten Struktur entspricht;
  - 30 c. die warmgeformte Struktur aus Schritt (a) und eine Füllung aus einer Fasermatte (SMC) wird auf die Formoberfläche von einem der Stempel gebracht,
  - d. die Form wird geschlossen, so daß die Stempel die Füllung zusammendrücken, was verursacht, daß es den Formhohlraum füllt und in Haftung mit der warmgeformten Struktur kommt,
  - e. die Füllung wird mit der warmgeformten Struktur unter Hitze und Druck geformt, um die SMC an die warmgeformte Struktur zu haften, worin Erhitzung der Form wenigstens 10 °C unter der Glasübergangstemperatur der thermoplastischen polymeren Platte liegt, und
  - 40 f. die Stempel werden geöffnet und die sich ergebende Verbundstruktur mit der fest an der SMC gehafteten warmgeformten Struktur wird entfernt.
- 45 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte 125-1000 Mikron dick ist, die SMC eine Dicke von 1500-7500 Mikron hat, die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Glasübergangstemperatur hat, wenigstens 10 °C höher als die Formtemperatur in Schritt (e) liegt, wobei Schritt (e) bei 135-160 °C und unter einem Druck von 3-15 MPa durchgeführt wird.
- 50 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die Füllung von SMC 40-80% der Oberfläche der Formoberfläche des Stempels bedeckt.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte bei einer Temperatur von 190-235 °C warmgeformt wird, und unter einem Vakuum und Benutzung einer Druckhilfe von bis zu 3
- 55 Atmosphären.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte ein Polyarylat umfasst.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, in dem das Polyarylat wenigsten ein zweiwertiges Phenol und wenigstens eine Dicarbonsäure umfasst.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, in dem das Polyarylat das Polymerisationsprodukt von 2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propan und eine aromatische Dicarbonsäure umfasst, die von der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Isophthalsäure, Terephthalsäure oder Mischungen davon besteht.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, in dem das Polyarylat ein Olefinpolymer mit Epoxidfunktionalität enthält und das Polymerisationsprodukt der folgenden Monomere umfasst:
  - (a) 0,5-15 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, wobei R H oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist,
  - (b) 45-99 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, wobei R H oder eine niedrigere Alkylgruppe ist, und
  - (c) 0,1-40 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}^1)\text{COOR}^2$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, wobei R<sup>1</sup> H oder ein niedrigerer Alkyl und R<sup>2</sup> eine Alkylgruppe mit 1-8 Kohlenstoffatomen ist.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, in dem die Monomere aus folgendem bestehen:
  - (a) Glycidylmethacrylat
  - (b) Ethylen und
  - (c) Butylacrylat.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, in dem das Polyarylat bis zu 15 Gewichts% eines Copolymers von wenigstens einem Styren und Alphamethylstyren enthält, und wenigstens eines von Acrylonitril und Methacrylonitril.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, in dem das Copolymer im wesentlichen aus Styren und Acrylonitril besteht.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, in dem die SMC ein Polyesterharz mit polymerisierbaren Monomeren, Füllerpigmenten und Glasfasern umfasst.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, in dem die SMC mehr als 30 Gewichts% Glasfasern enthält.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, in dem das Polyesterharz im wesentlichen aus einem mit Säure beendeten Polyester eines Alkylenglycols und einem aliphatischen oder aromatischen Dianhydrid oder Säure besteht, und die Monomere Styren, Alphamethylstyren oder Mischungen davon sind.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, in dem der Polyester im wesentlichen aus Propylenglycol, Isophthalsäure und Maleinsäureanhydrid besteht, und das Monomer Styren ist und der Polyester mit Magnesiumoxid, Magnesiumhydroxid oder Magnesiumcarbonat reagiert wird, und das Füllerpigment Calciumcarbonat ist.
16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 15, in dem die SMC bis zu 15 Gewichts% eines Zusatzes mit niedrigem Profil enthält, der ein thermoplastisches Harz mit hohem Molekulargewicht umfasst.
17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte mit wenigstens einer Schicht einer Dicke überzogen ist, die mit der SMC in Kontakt kommt, wobei die Dicke von der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Polyurethan, Acrylonitril/Butadien/Styrenterpolymer, Styren/Acrylonitrilpolymer und Polystyren besteht.
18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, in dem das thermoplastische polymere Plattenmaterial ein Polyamid umfasst, das mit Polyarylat oder Poly(2,6dimethylphenylenoxid) modifiziert ist, und die Dickenschicht ein Polyurethan umfasst.
19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte Polyethersulfan umfasst.
20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte genug Pigment enthält, um eine Verbundstruktur mit einer Farbe zu liefern.

21. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Schicht aus einem polymeren Pigment hat, die Farbe enthält, die fest daran an der Seite gebunden ist, die nicht mit der SMC-Platte in Kontakt ist, und eine Schicht aus einem glänzenden klaren thermoplastischen Lack, der an die Farbschicht gebunden ist; worin eine klare Schicht aus einer thermoplastischen Polymerüberzugszusammensetzung auf eine flexible polymere Trägerplatte mit einer glatten glänzenden Oberfläche aufgetragen wird, und die klare Schicht getrocknet wird, eine pigmentierte Schicht aus einer thermoplastischen Polymerüberzugszusammensetzung auf die klare Schicht aufgetragen wird, die pigmentierte Schicht getrocknet wird, und dann wird die flexible polymere Trägerplatte mit Hitze und Druck an die klare Schicht und die pigmentierte Schicht laminiert, was ergibt, daß die pigmentierte Schicht an dem warmformbaren polymeren Material haftet, um einen Schichtstoff zu bilden, und Entfernung der Trägerplatte; wobei die äußere Oberfläche der klaren Schicht im wesentlichen die glänzende Oberfläche beibehält, die von der polymeren Trägerplatte auf sie übertragen wird.
22. Verfahren nach Anspruch 21, in dem die Farbe und der klare thermoplastische Lack ein Bindematerial haben, das von der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Polyvinylfluorid, Polyvinylidenfluorid, oder einer Mischung von Polyvinylidenfluorid und Polymethylmethacrylat oder Polyethylmethacrylat besteht.
23. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Schicht aus einem thermoplastischen Pigment hat, die Farbe enthält, die fest daran auf der Seite gebunden ist, die nicht mit der SMC-Platte in Kontakt ist; worin eine Schicht aus einer pigmentierten Farbe auf eine flexible polymere Trägerplatte mit einer glatten glänzenden Oberfläche aufgetragen wird, und die Schicht getrocknet wird, und dann wird die flexible polymere Trägerplatte mit der klaren Schicht und der pigmentierten Schicht mit Hitze und Druck an das warmformbare thermoplastische polymere Material laminiert, was ergibt, daß die pigmentierte Schicht an dem warmformbaren polymeren Material haftet, um einen Schichtstoff zu bilden, und Entfernung der Trägerplatte; wobei die äußere Oberfläche der Farbe enthaltenden Pigmentschicht im wesentlichen die glänzende Oberfläche beibehält, die von der polymeren Trägerplatte auf sie übertragen wird.
24. Verfahren nach Anspruch 23, in dem die Farbe ein Bindematerial hat, das von der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Polyvinylfluorid, Polyvinylidenfluorid, oder einer Mischung von Polyvinylidenfluorid und Polymethylmethacrylat oder Polyethylmethacrylat besteht.
25. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem eine Form benutzt wird, die wenigstens zwei Formgebiete hat, und wenigstens zwei warmgeformte Strukturen sind darin gebildet.
26. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, in dem die Verbundstruktur von der Form entfernt wird bevor sie ganz vulkanisiert ist, und danach wird die Verbundstruktur ganz durch zusätzliche Erhitzung oder durch Aussetzung einer Strahlung vulkanisiert.
27. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer festen Verbundstruktur mit einer thermoplastischen polymeren Oberfläche, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst:
- a. es wird eine Form geöffnet, die einen oberen Stempel und einen unteren Stempel mit entgegengesetzten Formoberflächen hat, die zusammenwirken, um einen Formhohlraum zu definieren,
  - b. eine thermoplastische polymere Platte mit einer Glasübergangstemperatur, die wenigstens 10 °C höher als die Formtemperatur in Schritt (d) unten ist, und eine Füllung aus Fasermatte (SMC) wird auf die Formoberfläche eines der Stempel gebracht,
  - c. die Form wird geschlossen, so daß die Stempel die Füllung zusammendrücken, was verursacht, daß sie den Formhohlraum füllt,
  - d. die Füllung und die thermoplastische polymere Plattenstruktur werden unter Hitze und Druck geformt, um die SMC an die thermoplastische polymere Platte zu haften; worin Erhitzung der Form wenigstens 10 °C unter der Glasübergangstemperatur der thermoplastischen polymeren Platte liegt, und
  - e. die Stempel werden geöffnet und die sich ergebende Verbundstruktur mit der fest an die SMC gehafteten thermoplastischen polymeren Platte werden entfernt.
28. Verfahren nach Anspruch 27, in dem die thermoplastische polymere Platte 125-100 Mikron dick ist, die SMC eine Dicke von 1500-7500 Mikron hat, die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Glasübergangstemperatur hat, die wenigstens 10 °C höher als die Formtemperatur in Schritt (d) ist, Schritt (d) bei 135-

160 °C und unter einem Druck von 3-15 MPa durchgeführt wird.

29. Verbundplattenstruktur mit den folgenden Komponentenschichten:
  - a. einer flexible Platte aus thermoplastischem Polymer, die ein Polyarylatpolymer mit einer Primär-  
glasübergangstemperatur umfasst, die höher als 145 °C liegt, die an
  - b. eine feste hitzegehärtete Schicht aus einer Fasermatte (SCM) gebunden ist, die ein Polyester-  
harz umfasst, das mit Monomeren polymerisiert ist und ein Füllerpigment und Glasfasern enthält, in  
der die thermoplastische polymere Platte 125-1000 Mikron dick ist und die SMC eine Dicke von  
1500-7500 Mikron hat.
30. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der das Polyarylat wenigstens ein zweiwertiges Phenol  
und wenigstens eine Dicarbonsäure umfasst.
31. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 30, in der das Polyarylat das Polymerisationsprodukt von 2,2-  
Bis(4-hydroxyphenol)propan und einer aromatischen Dicarbonsäure umfasst, die von der Gruppe  
ausgewählt wird, die aus Isophthalsäure, Terephthalsäure oder Mischungen davon besteht.
32. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 31, in der das Polyarylat ein Olefinpolymer mit Epoxidfunktionali-  
tät enthält, die das Polymerisationsprodukt der folgenden Monomere umfasst:
  - (a) 0,5-15 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers,  
wobei R H ist oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen,
  - (b) 45-99 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, wobei R H oder  
eine niedrigere Alkylgruppe ist, und
  - (c) 0,1-40 Gewichts%  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}^1)\text{COOR}^2$ , beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, wobei R<sup>1</sup>  
H oder ein niedrigeres Alkyl und R<sup>2</sup> eine Alkylgruppe mit 1-8 Kohlenstoffatomen ist.
33. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 32, in der die Monomere aus folgendem bestehen:
  - (a) Glycidylmethacrylat
  - (b) Ethylen und
  - (c) Butylacrylat.
34. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 33, in der das Polyarylat bis zu 15 Gewichts% eines Copolymers  
von wenigstens einem Styren und Alphamethylstyren enthält, und wenigstens eines von Acrylonitril und  
Methacrylonitril.
35. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 34, in der das Copolymer im wesentlichen aus Styren und  
Acrylonitril besteht.
36. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der das thermoplastische Polymer im wesentlichen aus  
ungefähr
  - (a) 85 bis 98 Gewichts% eines Polyarylats besteht, das im wesentlichen aus dem Polymerisations-  
produkt von 2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenol)propanterephthalsäure und -isophthalsäure besteht,
  - (b) 2-15 Gewichts% eines Olefinpolymers, das Epoxidfunktionalität enthält, die im wesentlichen aus  
dem Polymerisationsprodukt von ungefähr
    - (1) 0,5-15 Gewichts% Glycidylmethacrylat besteht, beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpoly-  
mers,
    - (2) 45-99 Gewichts% Ethylen, beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers,
    - (3) 0,1-40 Gewichts% Butylacrylat, beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers.
37. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der die thermoplastische polymere Platte folgendes  
umfasst:
  - (a) 84 bis 98,7 Gewichts% eines Polyarylats, das im wesentlichen aus dem Polymerisationsprodukt  
von 2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenol)propanterephthalsäure und -isophthansäure besteht,
  - (b) 1-22 Gewichts% eines Olefinpolymers, das Epoxidfunktionalität enthält, die im wesentlichen aus  
der Polymerisation von ungefähr
    - (1) 0,5-15 Gewichts% Glycidylmethacrylat besteht, beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpoly-  
mers,
    - (2) 45-99 Gewichts% Ethylen, beruhend auf dem Gewicht des Olefinpolymers, und

(3) 0,3-15 Gewichts% eines Copolymers, das im wesentlichen aus Styren und Acrylonitril besteht.

38. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der eine zweite flexible Platte aus dem thermoplastischen Polymer an die feste SMC-Schicht auf der entgegengesetzten Seite der ursprünglichen flexiblen Platte gebunden ist, was eine Struktur bildet, die die SMC-Schicht zwischen zwei flexiblen Platten gebunden hat.
39. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der die feste hitzegehärtete Schicht mit Monomeren polymerisiertes Polyesterharz, Füllerpigmente und Glasfasern umfasst.
40. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 39, in der das Polyesterharz im wesentlichen aus einem mit Säure beendeten Polyester eines Alkylenglycols und einem aliphatischen und aromatischen Dianhydrid oder Säure besteht, und die polymerisierten Monomere Styren oder Alph-methylstyren umfassen.
41. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch, in der das Polyesterharz im wesentlichen aus Propylenglycol, Isophthalsäure, und Maleinsäureanhydrid besteht, und das Monomer Styren ist, und das Polyester mit Magnesiumoxid, Magnesiumhydroxid, oder Magnesiumcarbonat reagiert wird, und das Füllerpigment Calciumcarbonat ist.
42. Verbundplattenstruktur nach Anspruch 41, in der die hitzegehärtete Schicht bis zu 15 Gewichts% eines Zusatzes mit niedrigem Profil enthält, das ein thermoplastisches Harz mit hohem Molekulargewicht umfasst.
43. Verbundstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Schicht aus einem thermoplastischen Pigment hat, die daran fest gebundene Farbe auf der Seite enthält, die nicht mit der SMC-Platte in Kontakt ist, und eine Schicht aus einem glänzenden klaren thermoplastischen Lack, der an die Farbe gebunden ist.
44. Verbundstruktur nach Anspruch 29, in der die thermoplastische polymere Platte eine Schicht aus einem thermoplastischen Pigment hat, die daran fest gebundene Farbe auf der Seite enthält, die nicht mit der SMC-Platte in Kontakt ist.
45. Verbundstruktur nach Anspruch 43, in der die pigmentierten und klaren Schichten die äußere Oberfläche der Verbundstruktur bilden und einen Glanz von wenigstens 80 haben, gemessen bei 20 °C und eine Bildklarheit von wenigstens 80.
46. Verbundstruktur nach Anspruch 45, in der die Farbe und der klare thermoplastische Lack ein Bindematerial haben, das von der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, die aus Polyvinylfluorid, Polyvinylidenfluorid, oder einer Mischung aus Polyvinylidenfluorid und Polymethylmethacrylat oder Polyethylmethacrylat besteht.
47. Verbundstruktur nach Anspruch 43, die als äußere Karosserie eines Autos oder eines Lastwagens nützlich ist, gekennzeichnet durch eine thermoplastische Platte mit den folgenden Komponentenschichten:
  - a. eine 10-125 Mikron dicke Schicht aus einem glänzenden klaren thermoplastischen Lack, die fest an
  - b. eine 5-75 Mikron dicke Schicht eines thermoplastischen Pigments gebunden ist, die Farbe enthält, die fest an
  - c. eine 1-25 Mikron dicke thermoplastische Dickenschicht gebunden ist, die fest an
  - d. eine 250-1250 Mikron dicke Schicht aus einer flexiblen Platte aus einem thermoplastischen Polyester gebunden ist, die an
  - e. eine SMC-Platte gebunden ist, die aus einer 500-25000 Mikron dicken festen hitzegehärteten Schicht aus einem mit Monomeren polymerisiertem Polyesterharz besteht, und Füllerpigmente und Glasfasern enthält.
48. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, in dem Schritt (c) eine Füllung einer hitzehärtbaren SMC umfasst, die auf der Formoberfläche eines der Stempel Polyesterharz, polymerisierbare Monomere, Füllerpigmente und Glasfasern umfasst, in dem Schritt (e) die SMC vulkanisiert, und in dem die warmgeformte Struktur von

Schritt (f) fest an die vulkanisierte SMC gehaftet ist.

49. Verfahren nach Anspruch 27, in dem die polymere Platte aus Schritt (b) ein Polyarylat umfasst, Schritt (b) eine Füllung aus SMC, die Polyesterharz, polymerisierbare Monomere, Füllerpigmente, und Faser-  
5 glas auf den Formoberflächen eines der Stempel einschließt, und in dem Schritt (c) einschließt, den Formhohlraum zu füllen, um in Haftung mit der thermoplastischen polymeren Platte zu kommen, in dem Schritt (d) die SMC vulkanisiert, und in dem Schritt (e) die thermoplastische polymere Platte fest an die vulkanisierte SMC gehaftet umfasst.
- 10 50. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, in dem die Glasübergangstemperatur die Primärglasübergangstemperatur der thermoplastischen polymeren Platte ist.
51. Verfahren nach Anspruch 27, in dem die Glasübergangstemperatur die Primärglasübergangstemperatur der thermoplastischen polymeren Platte ist.

# Revendications

1. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une structure composite rigide ayant une surface polymère thermoplasti-  
que comportant les phases suivantes:  
20 a. la formation à chaud (thermoformage) d'une feuille de polymère thermoplastique en structure tri-  
dimensionnelle thermoformée, ladite feuille de polymère thermoplastique ayant une température de  
transition vitreuse au minimum supérieure de 10 °C à la température de moulage selon la phase (e)  
ci-dessous;  
b. l'ouverture d'un moule comportant un élément supérieur et un élément inférieur avec des  
25 empreintes opposées de moulage servant à définir un vide de moule dont un des éléments  
correspond à la structure tridimensionnelle thermoformée;  
c. la pose de la structure thermoformée selon la phase (a) et une charge de matière de moulage de  
feuille (SMC) sur l'empreinte de l'un des éléments du moule,  
d. la fermeture du moule de telle façon que les deux éléments de moule compriment la charge  
30 provoquant le remplissage du vide de moule pour venir en contact avec la structure thermoformée,  
e. le moulage par l'application de la chaleur et de la pression à la charge avec la structure  
thermoformée provoquant l'adhérence de la matière SMC à la structure thermoformée, selon lequel  
la chauffe du moule est au minimum inférieure de 10 °C à la température de transition vitreuse de la  
feuille de polymère thermoplastique, et  
35 f. l'ouverture des éléments du moule et la dépose de la structure composite qui en résulte  
comportant la structure thermoformée en adhérence parfaite avec la matière SMC.
2. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique mesure une  
épaisseur de 125-1000 microns, la matière SMC mesure 1500-7500 microns d'épaisseur, la feuille de  
40 polymère thermoplastique a une température de transition vitreuse au minimum supérieure de 10 °C à  
la température de moulage selon la phase (e), ladite phase (e) étant effectuée à 135-160 °C et sous  
une pression de 3-15MPa.
3. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la charge de matière SMC recouvre 40-80% de la  
45 surface d'empreinte du moule.
4. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique est  
thermoformée à une température de 190-235 °C et sous un vide utilisant une pression d'appui montant  
jusqu'à 3 atmosphères.
- 50 5. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique prévoit un  
polyarylate.
6. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel le polyarylate prévoit au minimum un phénol dialcool  
55 et au minimum un acide dicarboxylique.
7. Le procédé selon la revendication 6 suivant lequel le polyarylate prévoit le produit de polymérisation de  
propane 2,2 bi(4-hydroxyphényle) et un acide dicarboxylique aromatique sélectionné à partir du groupe

consistant d'acide isophthalique, d'acide téréphthalique ou de leurs mélanges.

8. Le procédé selon la revendication 7 suivant lequel le polyaryle contient un polymère oléfine à fonctionnalité époxy et comporte le produit de la polymérisation des monomères suivants:
  - (a) 0,5-15% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$ , dont R est égal à H ou à un groupe alcoyle comportant 1-6 atomes de carbone,
  - (b) 45-99% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$  dont R est égal à H ou à un groupe alcoyle inférieur, et
  - (c) 0,1-40% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}')\text{COOR}^2$  dont  $\text{R}^2$  est un groupe alcoyle comportant 1-8 atomes de carbone,
9. Le procédé selon la revendication 8 suivant lequel les monomères consistent de:
  - (a) glycidyle méthacrylate
  - (b) éthylène et
  - (c) butyle acrylate
10. Le procédé selon la revendication 8 suivant lequel le polyarylate contient jusqu'à 15% par poids de copolymère d'au minimum un de styrène et de styrène alpha méthyle et d'au minimum un d'acrylonitrile et de méthacrylonitrile.
11. Le procédé selon la revendication 10 suivant lequel le copolymère consiste essentiellement de styrène et d'acrylonitrile.
12. Le procédé selon la revendication 3 suivant lequel la matière SMC comporte la résine polyester avec les monomères polymérisables, un pigment de charge et des fibres de verre.
13. Le procédé selon la revendication 12 suivant lequel la teneur en fibre de verre de la matière SMC est supérieure à 30%.
14. Le procédé selon la revendication 12 suivant lequel la résine polyester consiste essentiellement d'un polyester à terminaison acide d'alcoylène glycol et d'un di-anhydride aliphatique et aromatique ou acide et dont les monomères sont le styrène, le styrène alpha méthyle ou leurs mélanges.
15. Le procédé selon la revendication 14 suivant lequel le polyester consiste essentiellement de glycol propylène, d'acide isophthalique et d'anhydride maléique et le monomère est le styrène et le polyester est mis en réaction avec l'oxyde de magnésium, hydroxyde de magnésium ou le carbonate de magnésium et le pigment de charge est le carbonate de calcium.
16. Le procédé selon la revendication 15 suivant lequel la matière SMC contient jusqu'à 15% par poids d'additif de faible profil comportant une résine thermoplastique de poids moléculaire élevé.
17. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique est revêtue au minimum d'une couche d'apprêt en contact avec la matière SMC, la couche d'apprêt étant sélectionnée à partir du groupe consistant de polyuréthane, terpolymère acrylonitrile/butadiène/styrène et polystyrène.
18. Le procédé selon la revendication 17 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique comporte un polyamide modifié au polyarylate ou poly(2,6 di-méthyle phénylène oxyde) et la couche d'apprêt comporte un polyuréthane.
19. Le procédé selon la revendication 17 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique comporte le sulfanone polyéther.
20. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la teneur en pigment de la feuille de polymère thermoplastique suffit pour apporter un composite de couleur.
21. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique comporte une couche de pigment thermoplastique contenant un vernis solidement soudé à son côté hors-contact

avec la feuille de matière SMC et une couche de finition thermoplastique translucide brillante soudée à la couche de vernis; suivant lequel une couche translucide de composé de revêtement de polymère thermoplastique est appliquée à une feuille de polymère flexible de support ayant une surface lisse brillante suivi du séchage de ladite couche translucide, une couche pigmentée de composition de revêtement polymère thermoplastique étant appliquée à ladite couche translucide suivi du séchage de ladite couche pigmentée et du laminage à chaud et sous pression de la feuille flexible de polymère de support avec la feuille translucide et la couche pigmentée sur la matière de polymère thermoplastique thermoformée résultant en l'adhérence de la couche pigmentée à la matière polymère thermoformable de façon à former un laminé et en l'élimination de la feuille de support; la surface extérieure de la couche translucide retient essentiellement la surface brillante qui lui est transférée depuis la feuille de polymère de support.

22. Le procédé selon la revendication 21 suivant lequel le vernis et la finition translucide thermoplastique comportent un agglomérant sélectionné à partir du groupe consistant de fluorure de polyvinyle, fluorure de polyvinylidène ou un mélange de fluorure de polyvinylidène et de polyméthyle méthacrylate ou de polyéthyle méthacrylate.

23. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la feuille de polymère thermoplastique comporte une couche de pigment thermoplastique contenant un vernis solidement soudé à son côté hors-contact avec la feuille de matière SMC; suivant lequel une couche de vernis pigmenté est appliquée sur une feuille de polymère flexible de support ayant une surface lisse brillante suivi du séchage puis du laminage à chaud et sous pression de la feuille flexible de polymère de support avec la feuille translucide et la couche pigmentée sur la matière de polymère thermo-plastique thermoformée résultant en l'adhérence de la couche pigmentée à la matière polymère thermoplastique thermoformable de façon à obtenir un laminé et éliminer la feuille de support; la surface extérieure de la couche de vernis contenant un pigment retient essentiellement la surface brillante qui lui est transférée depuis la feuille de polymère de support.

24. Le procédé selon la revendication 23 suivant lequel le vernis comporte un agglomérant sélectionné à partir du groupe consistant de fluorure de polyvinyle, fluorure de polyvinylidène ou un mélange de fluorure de polyvinylidène et de polyméthyle méthacrylate ou de polyéthyle méthacrylate.

25. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel un moule est exploité comportant au minimum deux zones de moulage et au minimum deux structures thermoformées y sont moulées.

26. Le procédé selon la revendication 2 suivant lequel la structure composite est retirée du moule avant la prise complète puis soumise à la prise complète par une chauffe supplémentaire ou l'exposition à la radiation.

27. Procédé de fabrication d'une structure composite rigide ayant une surface polymère thermoplastique comportant les phases suivantes:

- a. l'ouverture d'un moule comportant un élément supérieur et un élément inférieur avec des empreintes opposées de moulage servant à définir un vide de moule.
- b. la pose d'une feuille de polymère thermoplastique ayant une température de transition vitreuse au minimum supérieure de 10°C à la température de moulage selon la phase (d) ci-dessous ainsi qu'une charge de feuille de matière de moulage SMC sur l'empreinte de moulage d'un des éléments du moule;
- c. la fermeture du moule de telle façon que les deux éléments de moule compriment la charge provoquant le remplissage du vide de moule;
- d. le moulage de la structure de la charge et de la feuille polymère thermoplastique par l'application de la chaleur et de la pression à la charge provoquant l'adhérence de la matière SMC à la feuille polymère thermoplastique;
- e. l'ouverture des éléments du moule et la dépose de la structure composite qui en résulte comportant la structure thermoformée en adhérence parfaite avec la matière SMC.

28. Le procédé selon la revendication 23 suivant lequel la feuille polymère thermoplastique mesure une épaisseur de 125-1000 microns. la matière SMC mesure une épaisseur de 1500-1750 microns, la feuille de polymère thermoplastique a une température de transition vitreuse au minimum supérieure



de 10°C à la température de moulage selon la phase (d) qui est assurée à 135-160°C et sous pression de 3-15 MPa.

29. Structure de feuille composite rigide comportant les couches suivantes d'éléments:
  - a. une feuille flexible de polymère thermoplastique comportant un polymère polyaryle ayant une température de transition vitreuse supérieure à 145°C soudée sur
  - b. une couche de feuille rigide thermoformée de feuille de matière de moulage (SMC) comportant une résine polyester polymérisée avec des monomères, et contenant un pigment de charge et des fibres de verre dont la feuille de polymère thermoplastique mesure 125-1000 microns d'épaisseur et la matière SMC mesure 1500-7500 microns d'épaisseur.
30. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 dont le polyarylate comporte au minimum un phénol d'alcool et un acide dicarboxylique.
31. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 30 dont le polyarylate comporte le produit de polymérisation de propane 2,2-bi(4-hydroxyphényle) et un acide dicarboxylique aromatique sélectionné à partir du groupe consistant d'un acide isophthalique, d'acide téréphthalique ou de leurs mélanges.
32. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 31 dont le polyarylate contient un polymère d'oléfine ayant une fonctionnalité époxyde comportant le produit de polymérisation des monomères suivants:
  - (a) 0,5-15% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R})\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$ , dont R est égal à H ou à un groupe alcoyle comportant 1-6 atomes de carbone,
  - (b) 45-99% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHR}$  dont R est égal à H ou à un groupe alcoyle inférieur, et
  - (c) 0,1-40% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{R}')\text{COOR}^2$  dont R' est un groupe alcoyle comportant 1-8 atomes de carbone,
33. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 32 dont les monomères consistent de:
  - (a) glycidyle méthacrylate
  - (b) éthylène et
  - (c) butyle acrylate
34. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 33 dont le polyarylate contient jusqu'à 15% par poids d'un copolymère consistant au minimum d'un de styrène et d'un de styrène alpha-méthyle et au minimum d'un d'acrylonitrile et de méthacrylonitrile.
35. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 34 dont le copolymère consiste essentiellement de styrène et d'acrylonitrile.
36. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 dont le polymère thermoplastique consiste essentiellement d'environ
  - (a) 85 à 98% par poids de polyarylate consistant essentiellement du produit de polymérisation de propane 2,2-bi(4-hydroxyphényle), d'acide téréphthalique et d'acide isophthalique,
  - (b) 2-15% par poids de polymère oléfine ayant une fonctionnalité époxyde consistant essentiellement du produit la polymérisation d'environ:
    - (1) 0,5-15% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de glycidyle méthacrylate,
    - (2) 45-99% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine d'éthylène et
    - (3) 0,1-40% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de butyle acrylate.
37. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 dont le polymère thermoplastique comporte:
  - (a) 84 à 98,7% par poids de polyarylate consistant essentiellement du produit de polymérisation de propane 2,2-bi(4-hydroxyphényle), d'acide téréphthalique et d'acide isophthalique,
  - (b) 1-22% par poids de polymère oléfine ayant une fonctionnalité époxyde consistant essentiellement de la polymérisation d'environ:
    - (1) 0,5-15% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine de glycidyle méthacrylate,
    - (2) 45-99% par poids, basé sur le poids du polymère oléfine d'éthylène et

(3) 0,3-15% par poids, basé sur le poids de copolymère consistant essentiellement de styrène et d'acrylonitrile.

- 5 38. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 suivant laquelle une deuxième feuille flexible dudit polymère thermoplastique est soudée à la couche de feuille rigide de matière SMC du côté opposé de la feuille flexible d'origine, formant ainsi une structure comportant la couche de matière SMC soudée entre deux feuilles flexibles. dont le polymère thermoplastique comporte:
- 10 39. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 suivant laquelle la couche rigide thermoformée comporte la résine polyester polymérisée avec des monomères, un pigment de charge et de la fibre de verre.
- 15 40. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 39 suivant laquelle la résine polyester consiste essentiellement d'un polyester d'alcoylène glycol à terminaison acide et d'un di-anhydride aliphatique et aromatique ou acide et les monomères polymérisés comportent le styrène ou le styrène alpha méthyle.
- 20 41. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 40 suivant laquelle la résine polyester consiste essentiellement de glycol propylène, d'acide isophthalique, et d'anhydride maléique et le monomère est le styrène et la réaction du polyester est effectuée avec l'oxyde de magnésium, l'hydroxyde de magnésium ou le carbonate de magnésium et le pigment de charge est le carbonate de calcium.
- 25 42. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 41 suivant laquelle la couche thermoformée contenant jusqu'à 15% par poids d'additif de faible profil comportant une résine thermoplastique de poids moléculaire élevé.
- 30 43. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 suivant laquelle la feuille polymère thermoplastique prévoit une couche de pigment thermoplastique contenant un vernis qui lui est solidement soudée du côté hors-contact avec la feuille de matière SMC et une couche de finition translucide thermoplastique brillante soudée au vernis.
- 35 44. La structure de feuille composite selon la revendication 29 suivant laquelle la feuille polymère thermoplastique prévoit une couche de pigment thermoplastique contenant du vernis solidement soudé du côté hors contact avec la feuille de matière SMC.
- 45 45. La structure composite selon la revendication 43 dont les couches pigmentée et translucide forment la surface extérieure de structure composite et comporte un brillant d'un minimum de 80 mesuré à 20° et d'une définition d'image d'un minimum de 80.
- 40 46. La structure composite selon la revendication 45 dont le vernis et la finition translucide thermoplastique comportent un agglomérant sélectionné à partir de fluorure de polyvinyle, de fluorure de polyvinylidène ou d'un mélange de fluorure de polyvinylidène et de polyméthyle méthacrylate ou de polyéthyle méthacrylate.
- 45 47. La structure composite selon la revendication 43 servant de façon utile comme élément d'extérieur de carrosserie d'automobile ou de camion caractérisée par une feuille thermoplastique comportant les couches suivantes d'éléments:
  - a. une couche de 125-1000 microns d'épaisseur de finition translucide thermoplastique brillante solidement soudée sur
  - 50 b. une couche de 5-75 microns d'épaisseur de pigment thermoplastique contenant du vernis solidement soudée sur
  - c. une couche de 1-25 microns d'épaisseur d'apprêt thermoplastique solidement soudée sur
  - d. une couche de 250-1250 microns d'épaisseur de feuille flexible de polyester thermoplastique soudée sur
  - 55 e. une feuille de matière SMC consistant d'une couche rigide thermoformée d'une épaisseur de 500-25.000 microns de résine polyester polymérisée avec des monomères, et contenant un pigment de charge et des fibres de verre.

48. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 suivant laquelle la phase (c) comporte une charge de matière SMC thermoformable comportant la résine de polyester, les monomères polymérisables, les pigments de charge et les fibres de verre en surface d'un des éléments de moule, suivant laquelle en phase (e) la matière SMC est étuvée et suivant laquelle la structure thermoformée de la phase (f) est solidement soudée sur la matière SMC étuvée.
49. Le procédé selon la revendication 7 suivant lequel la feuille polymère de la phase (b) comporte un polyarylate, la phase (b) comporte une charge de matière SMC prévoyant la résine de polyester, les monomères polymérisables, le pigment de charge et la fibre de verre en surface de moulage d'un des éléments de moule, et suivant lequel la phase (c) prévoit le remplissage du vide de moule pour venir en contact adhérent avec la feuille de polymère thermoplastique, suivant lequel la phase (d) prévoit l'étuvage de la matière SMC et la phase (e) comporte la feuille de polymère thermoplastique solidement soudée à la matière SMC étuvée.
50. Le procédé selon la revendication 1 suivant lequel la température de transition vitreuse est la température de transition vitreuse primaire de la feuille polymère thermoplastique.
51. Le procédé selon la revendication 27 suivant lequel la température de transition vitreuse est la température de transition vitreuse primaire de la feuille polymère thermoplastique.

FIG. 1

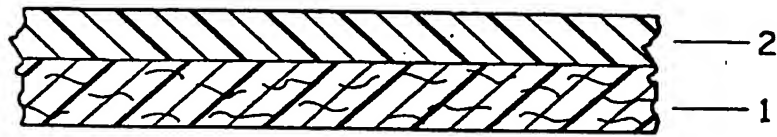


FIG. 2

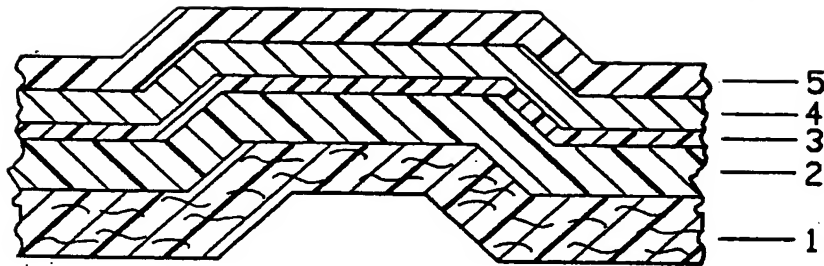
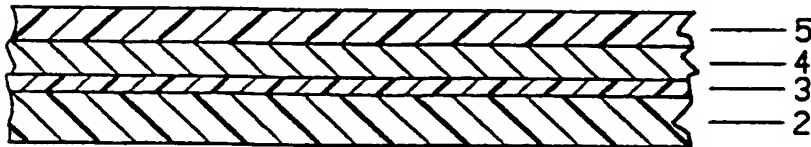
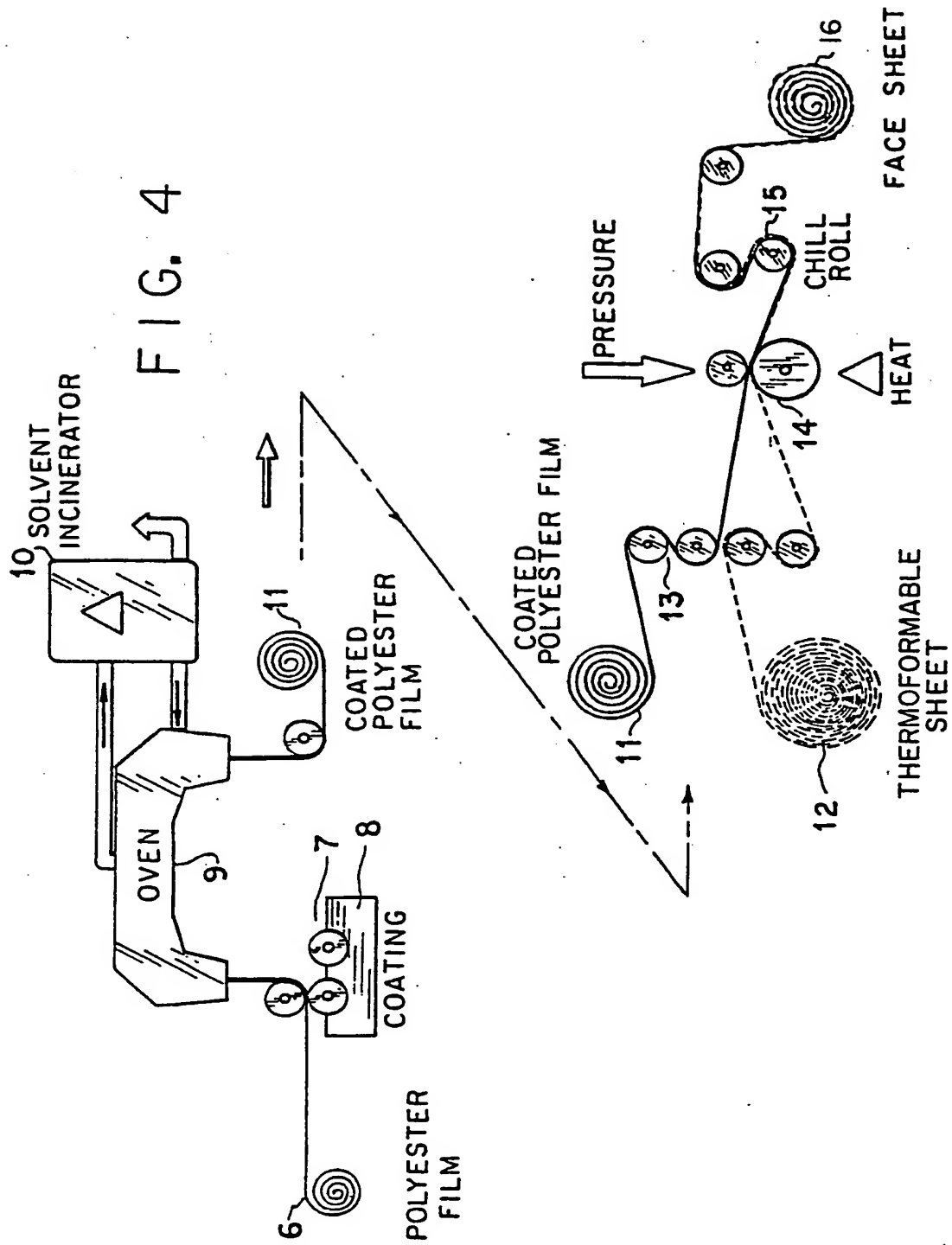
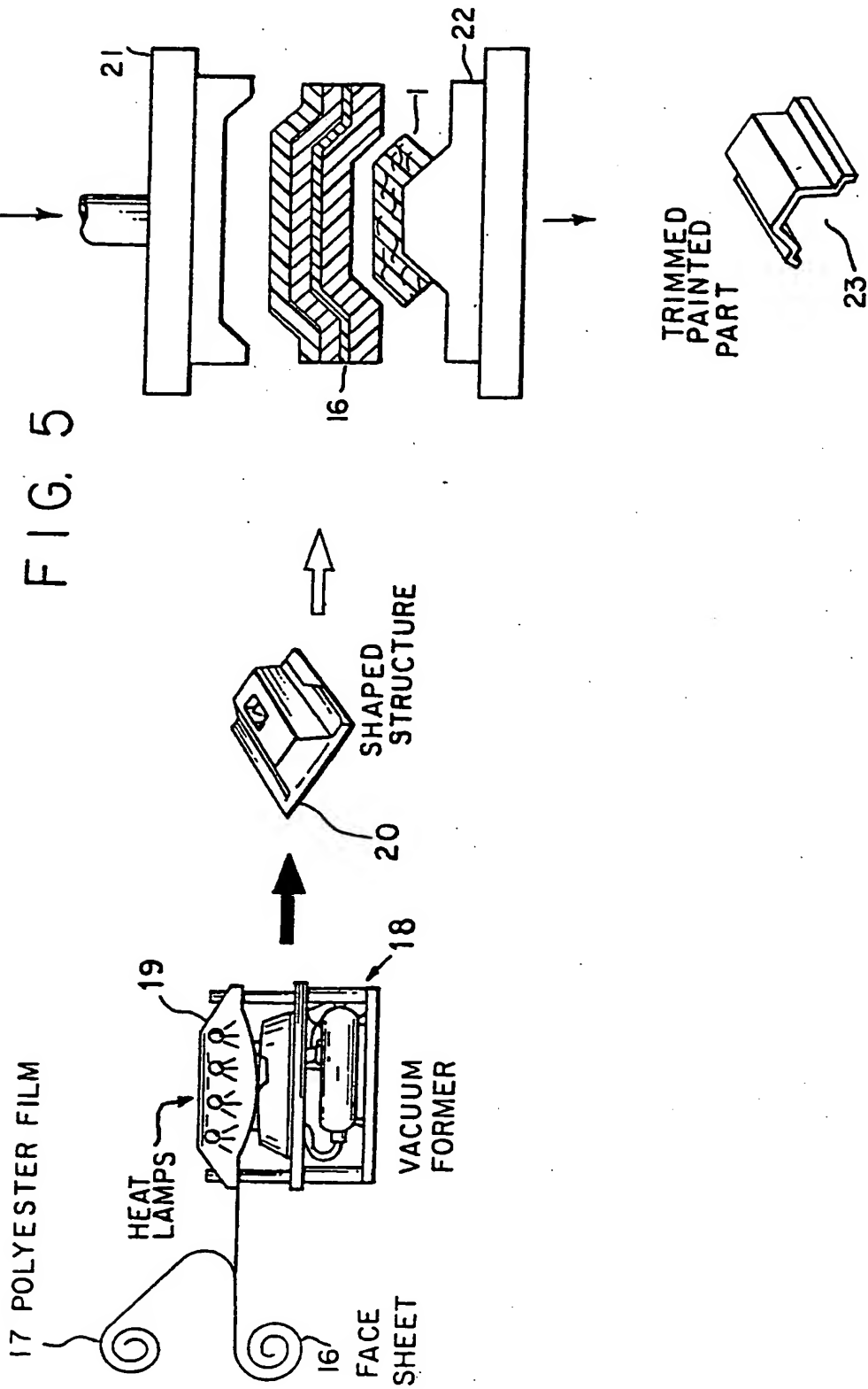


FIG. 3







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